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THREE NEW ACALYPTRATE DIPTERA.

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The following three species have all been reared and the records are of considerable interest. It is therefore thought advisable to publish the species at this time.

Agromyza schmidti, new species.

Resembles *Agromyza melampyga* Loew in having the thorax yellow with a large dorsal spot which does not reach the sides and is deeply excavated behind; also in having a large spot on sternopleura, the rim of the calypter, and the sides of the scutellum black. Differs chiefly in having the black portion of the thorax opaque, with glaucous pruinosity, the prescutellar yellow area not deeply concave in front, the dark mark reaching the scutellum on each side.

Head yellow, the arista, ocellar triangle, and occiput black; frontals four pairs; cheeks at narrowest one-sixth of eye height, wider behind. Dorsocentrals two large pairs behind, three smaller anterior to them; acrostichals coarse and rather irregular, none on yellow prescutellar area; two pairs of scutellars; a brown spot on humerus, another very small behind it, a small vertical brown stripe below wing; halteres yellow. Abdomen black above, not shining, indistinctly yellow at sides; hairs of tergites coarse and rather abundant; ovipositor of female black, very short. Legs yellow, hind knees and all tarsi brownish. Wings hyaline, costa reaching fourth vein; last section of fifth vein a little more than twice the preceding; anterior crossvein on the middle of the discal cell. Length, .8 to 1 mm.

Described from seven males and four females, reared at San Jose, Costa Rica, by H. Schmidt, from larvae making serpentine mines in leaves of *Gliricidia maculata*. Named in honor of Mr. Schmidt, a valued collaborator of the National Museum.

Type.—Male, Cat. No. 41413, U. S. N. M.

Phytomyza atripalpis, new species.

Female.—Black, including legs and antennae, the halteres and most of the head yellow. Front yellow, about half as wide as the head; the ocellar triangle subshining black; four pairs of frontal bristles (apparently only three pairs in the paratype); frontal orbits with minute proclinate hairs. Face yellow, the shallow antennal grooves reaching to the oral margin; cheek yellow, about

half the eye height, scarcely higher behind than in front. The yellow color extends up behind the eye two-thirds of the way to the vertex. Proboscis yellow; palpi very distinctly enlarged at apex, shining black. Antennae entirely black, of moderate size; third joint round, not pilose; arista strongly thickened on basal third, microscopically a little pubescent.

Thorax cinerous, with a minute yellow line below the notopleural suture; acrostichal in two rows; dorsocentral 4, 3 being behind the suture; scutellum with 4 bristles. Pleurae black with one bristle above front coxa, one accompanied by two hairs on hind edge of mesopleura and one on upper hind part of sternopleura before which is a small hair; halteres lemon yellow.

Abdomen black with a trace of a yellow hind margin on the first three segments and a very distinct whitish posterior border on the fifth; sixth segment (base of ovipositor) shining black, cylindrical, nearly as long as the two preceding segments.

Legs entirely black, or with exceedingly narrow indication of yellow on the tips of the femora. Wing subhyaline, auxiliary vein ending in the costa close to the first. Costal section between first and second almost four times as long as that between second and third.

Length, 1.9 mm.

Described from two females from British Columbia "received as pupae amongst seeds of *Anemone multifida* in Nov. 1927," by G. Fox Wilson of the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens, Wisley, Surrey, England, who sent them to me for identification.

Type.—Female, Cat. No. 41708 U. S. N. M.

The paratype was returned to Mr. Wilson, who deposited it in the Canadian National Collection.

Oscinella dampfi, new species.

Female.—Of elongated form like *Oscinella longipes* Loew, but the posterior half of the mesonotum distinctly flattened, the eye narrower and more diagonal in position, etc. Shining black, the trochanters and base of middle and hind tarsi, and the knees very narrowly, yellow. Frontal triangle polished, very large, reaching the lunule. Antennae black, of ordinary size, third joint rounded, arista rather short and slightly pubescent under a power of 35 diameters; palpi black. Back of head bulging, from the neck forward as wide as the eye in profile. Cheek one-third eye height. Thorax with delicate dark hairs, which are pale only in certain angles of light, the flattened posterior part aciculate, the scutellum rounded, scabrous, with two pairs of minute bristles, the apical upright. Pleurae shining black, broadly concave from front coxa to just below the wing, where it is bulging; mesosternal region flat, with distinct whitish hair. Halteres whitish. Abdomen shining black, distinctly elongated, at base below a little pale. Wings hyaline, costal segment between first and second veins hardly double that between second and third, fourth vein ending in or barely behind exact apex, alula little developed.

Length, 1.8 to 2.2 mm.

Described from three females, reared by Dr. Alfons Dampf from rotten ears of maize at San Jacinto, D. F., Mexico. One of the paratypes is returned to him.

Type.—Female, Cat. No. 41885 U. S. N. M.

The generic position of the species is a little doubtful. The flattened thorax is much like *Melanochaeta longula* Loew, a common North American form; but in that genus the arista is densely pubescent, appearing thickened. On account of the similarity of *Oscinella longipes*, I place *dampfii* in the same genus.

The genus *Oscinella* was proposed by Becker (Arch. Zool., vol. 1, 1910, p. 150) in the sense of *Oscinis* of authors, since the latter contained when first proposed no species belonging to the present group. *Musca frit* Linnaeus 1758 is hereby designated the genotype.

A STUDY OF MARLATT'S GROUP I OF THE GENUS PONTANIA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE).¹

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In 1927–28 the author reared a species of *Pontania* O. Costa which proved to be new to science, whose larvae had caused a leaf-fold of poplar. This species infested a large number of *Populus balsamifera* in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1927. Since biologically the species seemed identical with several other species, the adults of which differed only in minute structural characters, it was necessary to give the group to which it belonged a fairly thorough survey. This paper is the result of that study. The types of all the species considered have been studied, as well as those of some species belonging to other groups of the genus. It has been found necessary to recognize four new species in the group, the descriptions of which follow; and since several other species have been described since the group was keyed by Marlatt (1896), a key is given for the separation of all the nearctic species known to the author.

Pontania mariana new species.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm. Robust, head nearly as wide as thorax. Labrum wide and truncate, clypeus circularly emarginate, the cleft moderately deep, the lobes broad and rounded; supraclypeal area convex, shining and prominent; tentorial foveae large and pit-like, confluent with area about antennae. Vertex finely punctate, dull; antennal furrows represented by only a crease opposite

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